



Borough of Dartford

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1952

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BOROUGH OF DARTFORD

Annual Report for 1952 of the Medical Officer of Health

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF DARTFORD.

August, 1953.

Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am writing to amplify the statistical material of the annual report on the public health of the Borough of Dartford for the year 1952.

Accounts of the limitations of these reports, method of social classification, social conditions of the town, water supplies and drainage, treatment services and personal health services, age distribution of population and ideas on future population and a glossary have been given in previous reports and will not be repeated here.

POPULATION. For the fourth year in succession the estimate of home population has decreased.~

	1949	1950	1951	1952
Population	40,580	40,440	40,050	40,020

The excess of births over deaths is the lowest on recent record.

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Births	816	722	656	594	562	533
Deaths	392	346	369	390	372	421
Excess	424	376	287	204	190	112

BIRTHS. The decline in the annual number of births mentioned in previous reports continued in 1952.~

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Births	816	722	656	594	562	533
Birth Rate	21.5	18.1	16.2	14.0	13.4	12.8
Birth Rate for England and Wales	20.5	17.9	16.7	15.8	15.5	15.3

Of the 533 births 513 were registered with the Local Registrars here who have kindly supplied us with the following classifications:-

	1952	1952	1951
Born at Home	87	17%	17%
Born at Hospital	426	83%	83%
	<u>513</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

Of those registered with the Local Registrar as born in hospital about 75% are born in West Hill Hospital, 24% in Livingstone Hospital and 1% in Riseley Maternity Hospital, the last two being practitioner hospitals.

In the last report comment was made on the high percentage here of births in hospital and by way of contrast it was mentioned that in Holland only 19% births so occurred. To balance this statement it is reported that in one city in U.S.A. 99% of births occur in hospital and that the remaining 1% occur in taxi-cabs on the way there.

Social class of father:-

		1952	1951
Class I	6	1%	3%
Class II	53	11%	12%
Class III	298	59%	63%
Class IV	100	20%	15%
Class V	46	9%	7%
	<u>503</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Unclassified (illegitimate)	10		
	<u>513</u>		

DEATHS. In spite of an influenza outbreak at the beginning of 1951 our death rate in that year went down when elsewhere it went up. In 1952 this contrast was reversed, our rate went up whilst elsewhere it came down; the number of deaths here (421) was the greatest on record, the nearest approach (417) being in 1940 which included 38 deaths from violence.

Most of the increase was due to the large number occurring in the fourth quarter which was featured by unusually cold weather starting in September and the arrival of Virus A influenza in the middle of December. The fog of December 5th-9th was associated with a marked increase in the deaths in Greater London but nevertheless our December deaths (54) bear a similar relationship to those of the fourth quarter (130) in 1952 as the deaths of December did in the previous year (36 to 94). All ages over 45 years, with the exception of the 65 to 75 group, took part in the increase. The percentages of deaths at the ages of 65 and over and 75 and over were 61% & 39% respectively; the percentages for 1951 were 64% and 37%.

220 deaths took place in hospital and 201 at home. For those aged 75 and over the deaths were 72 in hospital and 92 at home.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Deaths	346	369	390	372	421
Death rate -- Borough	8.7	9.1	9.9	9.5	10.7
Death rate -- England and Wales	10.8	11.7	11.6	12.5	11.3

Quarterly deaths:-	1st.	2nd	3rd.	4th.	Year
1950	122	81	89	98	390
1951	134	80	64	94	372
1952	115	88	88	130	421

Quarterly death rates:-

Borough

1950	12.3	8.2	9.0	9.9	9.9
1951	13.6	8.2	6.5	9.6	9.5
1952	11.7	9.0	9.0	13.2	10.7

England and Wales

1950	14.0	11.1	9.3	12.3	11.6
1951	19.1	11.1	9.1	11.0	12.5
1952	13.4	10.6	8.9	12.4	11.3

Deaths by Social Class:-

	Males	Females	Total	1952	1951
Class I	5	5	10	2%	5%
Class II	33	44	77	18%	13%
Class III	104	84	188	44%	46%
Class IV	29	22	51	13%	15%
Class V	52	33	85	21%	18%
Unclassified	4	6	10	2%	3%
	<u>227</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>421</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

Causes of Death. The main causes of death - circulatory disease, cancer, "Strokes" (vascular lesions of C.N.S.) and respiratory disease - showed the percentage contributions to total deaths of 42%, 18%, 11% and 12.3% respectively. The figures for England and Wales for 1952 are 36%, 18%, 14% and 10%.

There was in 1952 an increase in deaths due to coronary disease from 47 to 65. This produced a death rate from coronary disease of 1.63 compared with 1.40 for England and Wales and 1.48 for London. The increase in the numbers of deaths from this cause over the country as a whole is causing apprehension. It used to be regarded as an affliction of social classes I and II but here like the previous year, 17 of our deaths occurred in social class V.

Cancer deaths increased from 50 in 1951 to 74 in 1952 this increase however is only a resumption of former incidence. The death rate here in 1952 was 1.9 per 1,000, that for England and Wales was 1.7. Cancer of the lung increased in number from 8 to 15 which increased the death rate to 0.38 compared with 0.32 for England and Wales and 0.48 in London. The death rate from this cause continued its persistent increase throughout the country.

Bronchitis is worth watching. In England the death rate from this cause is immense compared with Norway and Sweden where the atmosphere is dry and clean. In north-west England where it is moist, murky and urban the death rate is greater than in the south-east where it is dry and rural. Death rates from bronchitis are five times greater in the poorest classes than in the professions.

1952	Dartford Borough	England & Wales	London
Deaths	25	27,268	3,662
Death Rate	0.6	0.6	1.1

Dartford Borough

	Deaths compiled locally	Social Class					
		I	II	III	IV	V	X
1951	18	0	0	6	6	6	-
1952	23	0	3	10	5	4	1
	<u>41</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>
Class distribution of 41 deaths based on distribution of all causes		1	6	19	6	8	1

Deaths from motor vehicle accidents increased from 3 in 1951 to 7 in 1952. 3 followed accidents in this district and 4 elsewhere. 4 were riding motor cycles, 1 a pedal cycle and 2 were pedestrians. As we all know technical misfortunes account for some accidents but in others human behaviour is at fault. Were these unfortunate deaths the result of a half understood disease there would be considerable attention paid to the microscopic processes involved. The parallel contribution that medicine can make to prevent the suffering of motor vehicle accidents is to delve into the psychology of the dangerous road user and the public who condone him.

Deaths relating to welfare of mothers and infants. For the third year in succession no deaths due to pregnancy or childbirth occurred. Still births numbered 8, 1 at home and 7 in hospital and the still birth rate (15) was well below that of England and Wales (22.6) or London (19.2).

Deaths under four weeks of age numbered 12 but included 3 pairs of twins. All except two were associated with prematurity and all except one occurred in hospital. The neonatal mortality works out at 22, that of England and Wales was 18.9.

Deaths of infants 4 weeks to 1 year numbered 6, 4 were due to pneumonia or bronchitis and of these 2 were sudden.

The infant mortality rate was 34, an increase from the 1951 figure 23. 27.6 was the 1952 rate for England and Wales.

MEASLES. Measles again appeared on its two yearly visit though Priory Ward was not as prominent in the lead as usual. According to its wont after going round the town the disease went out to the Rural District and permeated the villages. The disease behaves like a travelling circus which having exhausted the interest of the town goes out to the countryside to whose inhabitants it is still new. The two year cycle is well defined:-

	Notifications Received.					
	November	December	January	February	March	April
1949 - 50	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950 - 51	138	288	161	58	44	20
1951 - 52	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952 - 53	154	238	256	77	88	17

The pattern of spread has in two epidemics enabled posters re measles to be put up on the village telegraph posts several weeks before its arrival.

There were no deaths; how much damage to lung or ear was incurred is unknown here.

CHICKEN POX made a score of 268 but was then caught out by a memorandum with the following summary:-

- “1. The benefits incurred by compulsory notification of chickenpox are no longer sufficient to justify its continuation in Dartford Borough.
2. The order extending the application of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889 to chickenpox should therefore be revoked.
3. In an emergency there is provision in the Public Health Act by which compulsory notification of the disease can be quickly reinstated.”

Chickenpox has been notifiable since 1902 as an anti-smallpox measure.

FOOD POISONING. The three cases of food poisoning were all members of one family. Tinned imported ham was the suspected origin and on culture it revealed staphylococcus pyogenes, an organism associated with food poisoning. The household was my own.

POLIOMYELITIS. The three were paralytic cases. They occurred in different parts of the town in the months of January, June and July, their ages being 25, 2 and 35 years respectively. The last case died within 5 days of onset.

TUBERCULOSIS. The Mass X-Ray unit visited the town from 31/12/51 to 29/1/52 and the results are interesting to compare with those of the visit of 8/5/50 to 7/6/50. The percentage of new cases found in 1952 was half that of 1950 and this improvement was shown mainly by the women whose percentage decreased from 1.1 to 0.4 in the general public and from 1.0 to 0.2 in the factory. The insignificant decrease in the percentage among the men in the general public is in keeping with the belief that the workplace is the place where many infections are obtained.

It will be seen that compared with 1950 many more women were X-rayed from the general public in 1952 and fewer from the factories. These facts suggest an increased readiness of women to attend for Mass X-Ray and a decrease in their seeking employment in factories.

The comment of the Medical Director of the S.E. London Mass Radiography Unit was that "The figures shown are average for areas of this type."

68 notifications were received of respiratory tuberculosis during 1952 compared with 35 the previous year. As 10 notifications should have been received the previous year and as 15 were the result of Mass X-Ray the increase does not signify a rise in incidence. In the males half the notifications were over 35 years of age whereas with females the large majority were under that age. There was a large increase in the number admitted to hospital or sanatorium.

Of the 68 respiratory tuberculosis cases notified 3 died and 3 left the district. Of the remaining 62, 29 were infectious i.e. the organism was recovered from the sputum, stomach or wind pipe.

Of the 15 cases notified and picked up by Mass X-Ray 9 were infectious. The reasons why only 15 were notified as a result of Mass X-Ray when 50 new cases were found are:-

the findings of the Mass X-Ray unit are confidential and the only person informed is the patient who may in a few cases decline to see his doctor;

cases may be found by Mass X-Ray in the Borough but may reside elsewhere and therefore the notification goes to a neighbouring public health office;

cases when coming to the chest clinic may be found to be inactive and therefore are not notified.

Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis were 7 in 1952 compared with 15 in 1951.

FORECAST. As virus A influenza and measles both have two yearly cycles and as both were epidemic in Winter 1952-53 it is unlikely that these diseases will trouble us in the coming 1953-54 Winter.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION. We have now more precise figures regarding the percentage of infants immunised against diphtheria and these figures show the acceptance rate in 1952 to be increasing over the 1951 figure of 75%. This figure is satisfactory and it is better than that of the County (67%) or of England and Wales.

The bulk of the reinforcing inoculations are done on school entry and the figures show that about 50% of children are receiving these reinforcing inoculations.

1952 was the fifth year in succession in which no diphtheria occurred.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX. Again we have now more precise figures regarding infant vaccination and these show our infant acceptance rate for 1952 to be 67% which is better than the rate for the County (58%) and is more than double the rate for England and Wales.

The reason why primary vaccination of healthy infants is important is that complications are then less frequent than when done in adolescent or adult life and subsequent vaccinations are trouble free.

Re-vaccination should be done during school life but the 1952 figures show this practice to be non-existent: no doubt the dozen school children who were re-vaccinated were done to comply with international regulations preparatory to travel.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME. Accidents in the home serious enough to be admitted to hospital in 1952 occurred at the rate of one a month, most cases being toddlers. One death occurred following a fall downstairs at home, the victim being a female of 82 years.

This incidence is less than one would expect from that for England and Wales which equals road accidents in its death rate.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

The number of premises disinfected for diseases other than tuberculosis was smaller than the previous year owing to the cessation of the practice of disinfecting the rooms of scarlet fever patients. The fact that no one has come to harm through this saving is demonstrated by the number of notifications received during 1952 which are precisely the same as the previous year.

A start was made on the demolition of the houses in the Heath Street clearance area. The thought and work behind the lawful demolition of unfit dwellings is little known outside the Council Chamber, yet the collapse of the last wall of this area will be as ambitious and as fitting for public ceremony as the completion of a new housing estate.

Most people will have noticed the improved conditions under which food is bought and sold in this Borough. This improvement has been effected by persistent persuasion and occasional application of the law but without the talkative accompaniment of a hygienic food traders guild. The food traders, however, appear to think that they have been set an exceptionally high standard and have thereby incurred expenditure considered unreasonable elsewhere.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. Several statements in this report owe their origin to official and unofficial publications and these are available for consultation.

My thanks are due to a number of colleagues in providing information and in particular to the local Deputy Superintendent Registrar and Local Registrars of Births and Deaths

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and support and the Staff of this Department for their willing co-operation.

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. HUDSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (acres)	4,234
Population (Registrar-General's estimated mid-year home population)	
1952	40,020
Population (Census 1931)	28,928
Population (Census 1951)	40,544
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1952, according to Rate Books)	11,114
Rateable Value	£333,125
Sum represented by ld. rate	£1,359

The age and sex distribution is shown to be akin to that of England and Wales by the comparability factors, which for births, governed by the proportion of women aged 18 to 44 years is 0.96, and which for deaths, governed by the proportion of all age groups, is 1.02. The crude birth or death rate of any local area multiplied by its comparability factor makes it comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales and with that for another local area which has been adjusted by its own comparability factor.

No change has occurred in the social conditions since an attempt was made to describe them in the report for 1950. The following figures may act as indicators for 1952:-

Cases dealt with by N.S.P.C.C. -

Neglect	26
Advice sought	5
Ill treatment	1
Moral danger	5
Children affected	82

Unemployed on December 31st, 1952 (Dartford Borough and Dartford Rural)	273
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Illegitimate birth rate 1952	34 per 1000 live births
Illegitimate birth rate 1952 - England and Wales	46 per 1000 live births

Rateable value of dwellings 31st March, 1952

£13 R. V. and under	3283
£14 R. V. to £20 R. V.	4423
£21 R. V. to £30 R. V.	2798
£31 R. V. to £50 R. V.	274
£51 R. V. to £75 R. V.	58
£76 R. V. and over	10
	10846

An attempt by a philanthropic committee in early 1953 to find aged persons in need of help failed to find any such person.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1952.

LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	272	243	515
Illegitimate	9	9	18
	<u>281</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>533</u>
Crude Live birth rate per 1,000 home population			13.3
Birth Rate adjusted for age and sex by comparability factor			12.8
Crude birth rate, England and Wales			15.3

STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	4	4	8
Illegitimate	-	-	0
Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			14.8
Still birth rate, England and Wales per 1,000 total (live and still) births			22.6

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	Males	Females	Total
	227	194	421
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated home population			10.5
Death rate adjusted for age and sex by comparability factor			10.7
Crude death rate, England and Wales			11.3

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES

Death rate from puerperal causes England and Wales per 1,000 live and still births	0.72
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DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Age	Males	Females	Total
Under 4 weeks	11	1	12
4 weeks to 1 year	3	3	6
Under 1 year	<u>14</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>18</u>

All infants dying under 1 year, with the exception of 1 male over 4 weeks of age, were legitimate.

Death rate per 1,000 live births, Dartford Borough	33.8
Death rate per 1,000 live births, London South Eastern Region	22.5
Death rate per 1,000 live births, England and Wales	27.6
Death rate per 1,000 live births, Sweden	20.0
Death rate per 1,000 live births, Irish Republic	41.0

CAUSES OF DEATH	TOTAL	AGE AT DEATH					
		Less Than a day	Five or six days	Two weeks	One month	Two months	Four months
Atelectasis and/or prematurity	10	7	2	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia	3	-	-	-	2	-	1
Bronchitis	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Birth injury	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformation	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Paraganglioma	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
	<u>18</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO SEX

Registrar General's Return

	Male.	Female.	Persons.
All causes	227	194	421
Tuberculosis, respiratory	7	0	7
Tuberculosis, other	0	1	1
Syphilitic disease	0	1	1
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0
Meningococcal infections	0	0	0
Acute poliomyelitis	1	0	1
Measles	0	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	1	0	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	5	11)
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	13	2	15)
Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	5	5)
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	1	1)
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	24	17	41)
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	0	1)
Diabetes	0	4	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	18	29	47 47
Coronary disease, angina	40	25	65)
Hypertension with heart disease	3	6	9)
Other heart disease	33	48	81)
Other circulatory disease	6	9	15)
Influenza	0	0	0)
Pneumonia	11	11	22)
Bronchitis	17	8	25)
Other diseases of respiratory system	4	1	5)
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	1	6
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1	3
Nephritis, nephrosis	2	3	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	0	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0	0
Congenital malformations	2	0	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	21	14	35
Motor vehicle accidents	6	1	7
All other accidents	1	1	2
Suicide	0	0	0
Homicide and operations of war	2	0	2

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO AGE.

Compiled Locally

	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks to 1 year	1 - 2	2 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 - 75	75+
All causes	421	12	6	1	1	5	8	20	39	72	93	164	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	
Tuberculosis, other	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute poliomyelitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	3	
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	5	2	
Malignant neoplasm, breast	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	42	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	7	11	10	11	
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diabetes	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	14	25	
Coronary disease, angina	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	20	12	23	
Hypertension with heart disease	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	
Other heart disease	80	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	4	19	50	
Other circulatory disease	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	11	
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pneumonia	21	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	5	9	
Bronchitis	23	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	5	8	
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	
Ulcer of Stomach and duodenum	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Nephritis, nephrosis	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Congenital malformation	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	40	12	1	-	-	1	5	2	4	3	12	12	
Motor vehicle accidents	7	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	
All other accidents	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Homicide and operations of war	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	

CAUSES OF DEATHS AT AGES 75 YEARS AND OVER

	Total Persons	MALE						FEMALE					
		75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	95+		75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	95+	
All causes	164	35	17	13	3	1		37	32	19	6	0	
Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	1	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	0	1	0	0	0		2	0	0	0	0	
Malignant neoplasm, lung ..	2	2	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	1	0	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	0	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	5	2	1	0	0		1	3	0	0	0	
Vascular lesions of nervous system	22	5	2	4	0	0		5	3	3	0	0	
Coronary disease, angina ..	24	6	1	1	1	0		6	5	3	1	0	
Hypertension with heart disease	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	0	0	0	
Other heart disease	52	8	4	4	0	0		14	12	7	3	0	
Other circulatory disease ..	13	2	1	1	0	0		5	2	1	1	0	
Pneumonia	8	1	3	0	0	1		2	0	1	0	0	
Bronchitis	7	1	0	1	1	0		1	0	3	0	0	
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Ulcer of Stomach and duodenum	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	0	0	0	
Nephritis, nephrosis	1	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	1	2	1	1	0		0	4	1	1	0	
Motor vehicle accidents ..	1	0	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
All other accidents	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	0	0	0	
Homicide and operations of war	1	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO SOCIAL CLASS

MALES	Total	I	II	IIIa	IIIb	IIIc	IIId	IIIe	IVa	IVb	Va	Vb	X
All Causes	227	5	33	3	7	8	3	83	8	21	6	46	4
Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-
Tuberculosis, other	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	1	-
Other Malignant and Lymphatic neoplasm	23	1	3	1	-	1	1	8	3	1	-	3	1
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	19	-	2	-	-	1	1	5	3	1	1	5	-
Coronary disease, angina	42	1	6	1	3	2	-	18	1	4	-	6	-
Hypertensions with heart disease	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other heart disease	30	1	3	1	-	-	1	11	1	4	-	8	-
Other circulatory disease	7	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	-
Pneumonia	11	-	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	-	2	1
Bronchitis	16	-	3	-	-	1	-	4	-	3	-	4	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Ulcer of Stomach and duodenum ..	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nephritis, nephrosis	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformation	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	23	1	8	-	-	-	-	6	-	4	-	4	-
Motor vehicle accidents	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1
All other accidents	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-

FEMALES

All causes	194	5	44	1	6	7	7	63	3	19	4	29	6
Tuberculosis - Non pulmonary ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, breast	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	19	-	5	-	-	-	1	6	-	1	-	3	2
Diabetes	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Vascular lesions nervous system	29	2	6	-	1	-	2	6	1	6	1	3	1
Coronary disease, angina	25	-	3	-	-	-	-	7	-	4	1	10	-
Hypertension with heart disease	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other heart disease	49	3	8	-	3	3	1	18	1	4	1	6	1
Other circulatory disease	12	-	5	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	10	-	3	-	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	-	-
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcer of Stomach and duodenum ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nephritis, nephrosis	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	17	-	7	-	-	2	2	5	-	-	-	1	-
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
All other accidents	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1952.

	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 - 50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Administrative County	Dartford Rural District	Dartford Borough
BIRTHS:						
RATES PER 1,000 HOME POPULATION						
Live births	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6	13.9	12.8
Still births	(0.35	0.43	0.36	0.34	0.4	0.2
	22.6 (a)	24.6 (a)	23.0 (a)	19.2 (a)	28.2 (a)	14.8 (a)
DEATHS:						
All causes	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6	9.7	10.7
Typhoid and paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
Whooping cough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Tuberculosis	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31	0.2	0.2
Influenza	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	-
Smallpox	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	-	0.03
Pneumonia	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58	0.4	0.55
NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)						
Typhoid fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	-	-
Meningococcal infection	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	-	-
Scarlet fever	1.53	1.75	1.58	1.56	0.4	0.83
Whooping cough	2.61	2.74	2.57	1.66	1.34	0.95
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	-	-
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.03	0.10
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
Measles	8.86	10.11	8.49	9.23	7.65	13.53
Pneumonia	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.57	0.60	0.93
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)						
Paralytic	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.08
Non-paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.05	-
Food poisoning	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.18	-	0.1
Puerperal pyrexia	17.87 (a)	23.94 (a)	10.22 (a)	30.77 (a)	1.9	9.25

RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

DEATHS

All causes under 1 year of age	27.6 (b)	31.2	25.8	23.8	33.0	33.8
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	-	-

(a) Per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births.

(b) Per 1,000 related live births.

LABORATORY SERVICES.

The laboratory examinations were carried out at the Public Health and County Analyst's Laboratories at Maidstone and also at the Pathological Laboratories of the Dartford Group of Hospitals.

The following specimens were submitted for examination:-

Public Health and County Analyst's Laboratories:

Water (Bacteriological)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Water (Chemical)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Milk (Bacteriological)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Food and Drug samples	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Miscellaneous foods for bacteriological examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

Laboratory of Dartford Group of Hospitals:

Food for infection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Faeces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

No change has occurred since our last annual report in the water supply to the dwellings in the Borough which is excellent in bacteriological quality. The 4 quarterly bacteriological samples and one chemical sample taken on consumers' premises by the Council's Sanitary Inspectors gave good results.

From the 10 wells supplying either industry or institutional populations, 12 bacteriological samples showed all to be satisfactory, of 3 chemical samples one was unsatisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Apart from the construction of the new sewers for the New Temple Hill housing estate there was no extension of the sewerage system during the year. The position regarding the few dwellings without main drainage is the same as described in the previous report.

HOUSING.

There has been no complete survey of the housing accommodation in the Borough and the number of dwellings unfit for human habitation in various degrees has not been assessed. The last overcrowding survey was completed in 1936 and is now out of date. As is well known, the shortage of fit houses is grave, and overcrowding is common.

An account of the action taken to obtain the repair of existing dwellings will be found in the report of the Council's Chief Sanitary Inspector. One house was demolished in 1952.

The following dwellings have been completed in the last five years:

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
By Corporation					
Traditional (including flats)	138	58	201	155	250
Non-Traditional	69	0	0	0	0
By Private Enterprise					
New houses	28	19	28	19	43
Bomb damaged houses re-built	<u>122</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>357</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>293</u>

The dwellings built by the Corporation in 1952 were as follows:-

Two bedroom houses	70
Three bedroom houses	115
One bedroom flats	48
Two bedroom flats	9
Three bedroom flats	<u>8</u>
	<u>250</u>

Number of applicants on the waiting list at the end of December 1951 - 1969
 Number of applicants on the waiting list at the end of December 1952 - 1806

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1952

Disease	Total	0-1	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45
Measles	539	13	60	81	380	1	2	4	-
Chicken pox	268	5	28	44	154	17	7	12	1
Pneumonia	37	4	3	3	4	-	2	5	16
Whooping cough ..	37	2	10	16	8	-	-	1	-
Scarlet fever	33	-	2	5	21	3	-	2	-
Erysipelas	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Scabies	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Malaria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Food poisoning	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-

In addition to the above the following cases occurred in Institutions:-

Chicken pox	5
Puerperal pyrexia	5
Measles	2
Dysentery	1
Acute encephalitis	1
Whooping cough	1

The following non-notifiable diseases were reported from the schools:-

Mumps	174
German measles	23
Pink eye	3
Impetigo	2

DISTRIBUTION OF MEASLES, CHICKEN POX, SCARLET FEVER, WHOOPING COUGH AND PNEUMONIA, 1952.

MEASLES.

	St. Alban's	Town	Brent	Highfield	Priory	Heath	Total Borough
January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
June	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
August	1	-	2	-	2	2	7
September	-	-	2	-	4	1	7
October	-	1	1	12	40	77	131
November	22	3	22	12	33	62	154
December	17	31	44	43	86	17	238
Total for year	40	35	72	67	166	159	539

CHICKEN POX.

	St. Alban's	Town	Brent	Highfield	Priory	Heath	Total Borough
January	2	3	3	20	11	9	48
February	-	2	3	4	9	-	18
March	3	6	13	19	25	13	79
April	12	6	13	7	16	19	73
May	8	2	6	-	2	4	22
June	1	3	4	4	7	1	20
July	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
August	-	-	-	1	3	-	4
September	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
October	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
November	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total for year	26	22	42	55	76	47	268

SCARLET FEVER.

	St. Alban's	Town	Brent	Highfield	Priory	Heath	Total Borough
January	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
February	-	-	1	-	1	4	6
March	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
April	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
June	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
July	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
August	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
September	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
October	1	-	4	-	1	-	6
November	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
December	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Total for year	1	-	5	3	11	13	33

WHOOPIING COUGH.

	St. Alban's	Town	Brent	Highfield	Priory	Heath	Total Borough
January	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
February	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
March	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
April	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
May	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
June	3	-	1	-	5	2	11
July	-	1	-	-	1	1	3
August	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
November	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
December	1	-	-	-	3	-	4
Total for year	4	1	1	2	26	3	36

PNEUMONIA.

	St. Alban's	Town	Brent	Highfield	Priory	Heath	Total Borough
January	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
February	-	1	1	-	1	1	4
March	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
April	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
May	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
June	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
July	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
November	1	-	-	1	1	1	4
December	2	4	3	1	3	1	14
Total for year	3	5	4	5	13	7	37

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table gives details of the cases notified and deaths occurring during the year:-

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	5	6	-	-	-	-	1	-
25 - 35	6	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	14	2	1	-	2	-	-	-
45 - 55	5	1	-	2	1	-	-	-
55 - 65	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	1
65 and upwards	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	41	27	2	3	7	0	1	1

41 of the 73 cases of tuberculosis notified during 1952, and 16 cases notified previous to that year were removed to Sanatoria for treatment.

Previous notification of the disease was not received with regard to three of the deaths occurring during the year.

There are two non-pulmonary deaths recorded locally compared with one in the Registrar General's classification. This is due to the late microscopic report on post-mortem material escaping the attention of the Registrar General.

The following is a statement of the number of cases on the Register at the beginning and end of the year:-

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number on Register at commencement of year ..	237	165	33	36	471
Number on Register at end of year	266	197	33	36	532

MASS X-RAY

	Total Radiographed	New Cases	%
1952			
Factories etc.			
Men	2,522	8	0.3
Women	1,184	2	0.2
County Grammar School			
Girls	339	1	0.3
Teachers	14	0	0.0
General Public			
Men	2,755	24	0.9
Women	3,798	15	0.4
	10,612	50	0.47
1950			
Factories, etc.			
Men	1,268	11	0.9
Women	2,712	27	1.0
School children			
Boys	380	1	0.3
Girls	282	1	0.4
General Public			
Men	3,409	35	1.0
Women	1,708	18	1.1
	9,759	93	0.95

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

From figures kindly supplied by the County Medical Officer the following are derived:-

Age at 31st December.	Primary Inoculations done in the year.	Re-inforcing Inoculations done in the year.	Children immunised at any time in their life.	Estimated Population.
1952				
0 - 4 years	542	82	2,075	?
5 - 14 years	64	493	5,571	?
1951				
0 - 4 years	454	70	2,206	3,285
5 - 14 years	106	545	5,320	5,309
1950				
0 - 4 years	523	30	2,284	3,473
5 - 14 years	77	230	5,038	5,544

Infant immunisation rate.

Year of birth	Number of live births	Year immunised	Number immunised	%	Total	%
1952	533	1952	84	16	?	?
		1953	?	?		
1951	562	1951	49	9	424	75
		1952	375	66		
1950	594	1950	66	11	423	71
		1951	357	60		

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Age at December 31st	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14
1952			
Vaccinated	250	125	12
Re-vaccinated	-	3	12
1951			
Vaccinated	255	140	46
Re-vaccinated	-	3	21
1950			
Vaccinated	231	143	22
Re-vaccinated	-	2	11

Infant vaccination rate.

Year of Birth	Number of live births	Vaccinated during year	Number vaccinated	%	Total	%
1952	533	1952	250	47	?	?
		1953	?			
1951	562	1951	255	45.4	370	66
		1952	115	20.5		

Vaccinations in 1952 by age at date of vaccination.

Age at date of vaccination.	Under 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14
Number vaccinated	359	7	14	10
Number re-vaccinated	-	2	6	12

359 vaccinations related to 533 births give a rate of 67%.

One contact of suspected smallpox major from S.S. Strathnaver was under surveillance and one suspected case of smallpox minor was visited during 1952.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF DARTFORD.

SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report which includes a summary of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1952.

INSPECTIONS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Complaints and Routine Visits in connection with Nuisances.

696 complaints relating to nuisances or nuisances discovered by routine inspection were investigated during the year. The figure includes 165 complaints relating to choked sewers which were cleared by the Public Health Department. Of the remaining complaints, 46 were in connection with bed bugs and fleas and 27 in connection with wasps and other insects.

Figures in the following table relate to notices served or complied with between the 1st January and 31st December, 1952.

Preliminary Notices served ..	389	Complied with ..	360
Statutory Notices served ..	33	Complied with ..	43

Dustbins.

During 1952, further consideration was given to the vexed problem of providing dustbins and it was finally agreed that the owners and occupiers should be given the option of providing a bin themselves or of having a bin provided by the Council and a charge of 5/- per annum being recovered with the rates on the 1st April each year.

Despite many gloomy prophecies as to the difficulties which would be encountered in this scheme, it has worked very smoothly indeed, and during the first nine months of the scheme's operation, i.e. from the 1st April to the 31st December, seventy bins were supplied.

Eradication of Vermin.

During the year disinfestation was carried out at forty three premises for bed bugs and three premises for fleas. In the case of the former, a liquid spray containing D.D.T. and pyrethrum was used and in the case of the latter a similar spray was used, supplemented by treatment with naphthalene. Wasps nests were treated with Magnesium Cyanide.

TABLE OF NUISANCES REMEDIED AND REPAIRS EFFECTED

Accumulations of refuse removed	.. .. .	7
Accumulations of manure removed	.. .. .	7
Animals - Nuisances abated	.. .. .	10
Brickwork (a) repaired	.. .. .	35
(b) repointed or rendered	.. .. .	39
Ceilings (a) cleansed	.. .. .	17
(b) repaired	.. .. .	40
Cesspools (a) emptied	.. .. .	0
(b) repaired	.. .. .	0
Cooking apparatus repaired or renewed	.. .. .	9
Coppers repaired or renewed	.. .. .	1
Doors - frames or fittings repaired or renewed	.. .. .	17
Drains (a) cleared by service of notice	.. .. .	25
(b) cleared by Department	.. .. .	189
(c) reconstructed	.. .. .	7
(d) repaired	.. .. .	13
(e) gully fenders repaired	.. .. .	4
(f) inspection chambers provided	.. .. .	3
(g) inspection chambers repaired	.. .. .	22
(h) vent shafts or fresh air inlets repaired	.. .. .	8
Dustbins provided	.. .. .	18
Fireplaces (a) grates provided	.. .. .	8
(b) other repairs	.. .. .	10
Floors (a) floorboards repaired	.. .. .	39
(b) floor joists repaired	.. .. .	9
(c) sub-floor ventilation improved	.. .. .	12
(d) solid floors repaired	.. .. .	3
Roofs (a) repaired	.. .. .	120
(b) stripped and re-roofed	.. .. .	2
(c) eavesgutters repaired	.. .. .	39
(d) down pipes repaired	.. .. .	15
Sinks (a) sinks renewed	.. .. .	2
(b) sink waste pipes renewed	.. .. .	9
Stairs (a) new treads or risers	.. .. .	3
(b) handrails provided	.. .. .	0
Walls (a) cleansed and re-decorated	.. .. .	20
(b) plaster repaired	.. .. .	72
(c) dampness abated	.. .. .	96
Water Supply (a) taps pipes etc. repaired	.. .. .	19
(b) water storage tanks repaired or renewed	.. .. .	8
Windows (a) frames sashes or casements repaired	.. .. .	64
(b) glazing	.. .. .	14
(c) sashcords etc. repaired	.. .. .	18
W.C.'s (a) flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	.. .. .	30
(b) W.C. pans renewed	.. .. .	6
(c) W.C. seats repaired or renewed	.. .. .	11
Woodwork removed for disinfection	.. .. .	2
Yard Paving (a) repaired	.. .. .	6
(b) re-drained	.. .. .	5
Miscellaneous defects not included above	.. .. .	74

Drainage Work.

Number of drains tested by water - new buildings and extensions ..	354
Number of drains tested by water - old drainage re-laid	72
Drains tested by smoke, chemical etc.	25
	441

Infectious Diseases.

Visits and investigations by Sanitary Inspectors	118
Premises disinfected (Tuberculosis)	42
Premises disinfected (all other infections)	8
Library books disinfected	37

Atmospheric Pollution.

178 thirty minute observations of factory chimneys were made during the year and of this number, the model byelaw standard of two minutes black smoke in any continuous period of thirty minutes was exceeded on twenty-four occasions.

The offending firms had all availed themselves of the advisory services of the Ministry of Fuel and Power, whose Regional Engineer was satisfied that as a result of the advice given, it should be reasonably practical for them to limit the emission of black smoke to not more than two minutes in any period of thirty minutes. Application was therefore made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for permission to make byelaws in accordance with the provisions of Section 104 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and in accordance with the Ministry's model byelaw. The first tentative proposals in this connection were made in February, but by the end of the year the Minister had not intimated that he would be prepared to approve byelaws in the model form.

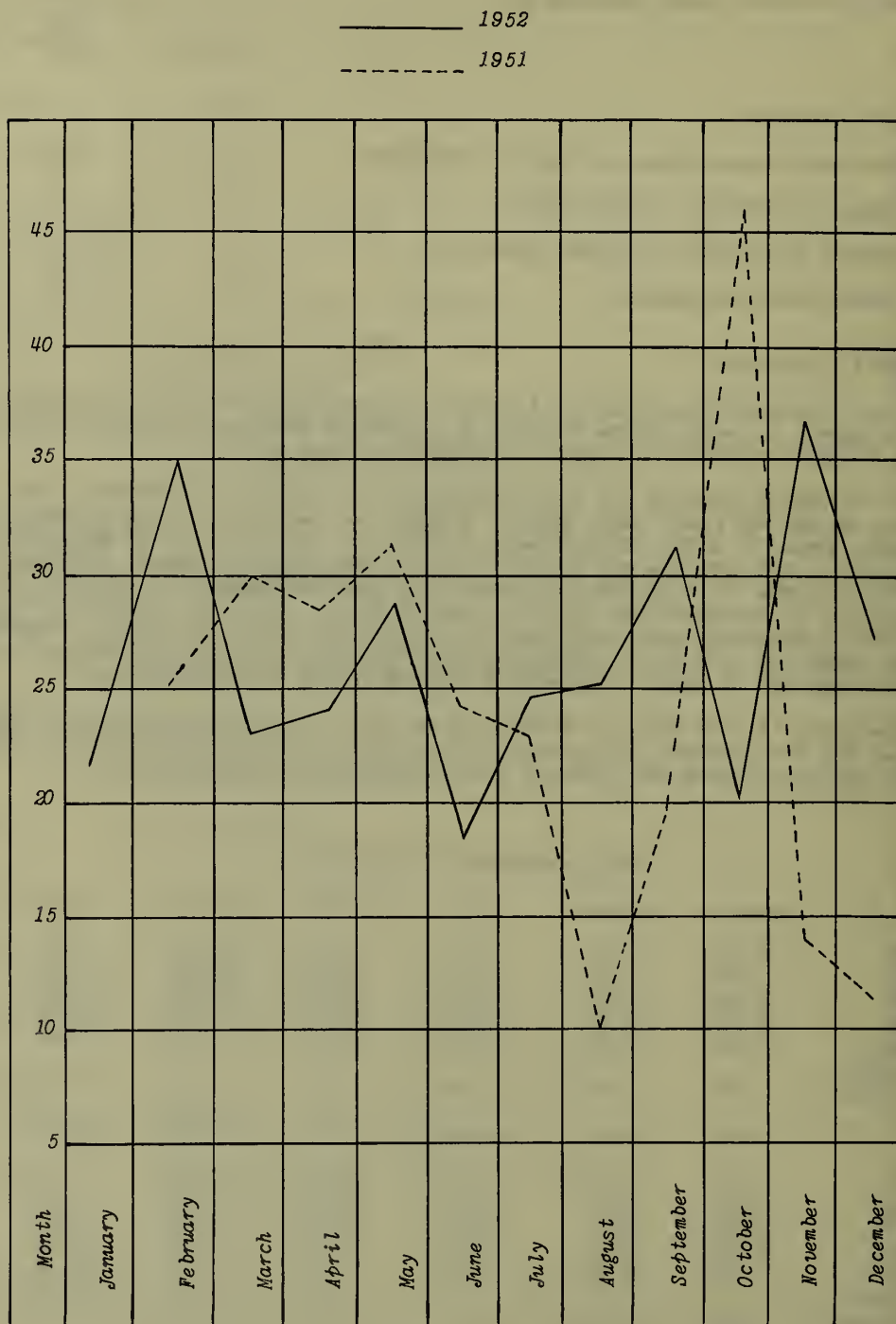
The results of the analyses of deposits collected in the Council's standard deposit gauge at Bow Arrow Hospital are tabulated below and the appended graph shows the total deposit collected during the months of 1952 compared with the deposit in 1951.

WIND DIRECTION AND RAINFALL

	<i>January</i>	<i>February</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>
<i>N-E</i>	9.4%	11.9%	39.5%	12.2%	17.8%	6.8%
<i>E-S</i>	2.7%	1.6%	6.0%	22.2%	27.9%	13.6%
<i>S-W</i>	44.8%	27.6%	6.0%	32.2%	28.1%	44.0%
<i>W-N</i>	34.2%	37.1%	13.1%	19.6%	14.10%	20.7%
<i>Calm</i>	8.8%	21.7%	35.4%	13.9%	11.9%	14.9%
<i>Rainfall</i> <i>inches</i>	1.50	0.89	1.68	0.82	1.25	0.84
	<i>July</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>October</i>	<i>November</i>	<i>December</i>
<i>N-E</i>	18.4%	13.4%	24.1%	10.5%	19.2%	11.3%
<i>E-S</i>	6.0%	11.8%	4.2%	19.1%	13.7%	5.1%
<i>S-W</i>	33.0%	48.7%	26.0%	34.9%	16.8%	41.0%
<i>W-N</i>	31.3%	13.6%	42.3%	30.4%	47.1%	26.3%
<i>Calm</i>	11.3%	12.3%	3.3%	5.1%	3.2%	16.2%
<i>Rainfall</i> <i>inches</i>	0.67	1.83	2.8	2.14	3.42	1.81

TOTAL MONTHLY DEPOSIT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

(TONS PER SQUARE MILE)



ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSIT GAUGE

MONTHLY DEPOSIT IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

	January	February	March	April	May	June
Calcium	2.36	3.05	3.53	2.96	3.52	1.59
Chlorine	1.27	0.91	0.92	0.56	0.54	0.45
Sulphates	7.03	6.83	6.70	4.49	5.17	2.28
Total dissolved	12.21	16.02	15.86	10.90	13.21	7.18
Total undissolved	9.51	19.02	11.76	13.24	15.50	10.83
Soluble in C.S. ₂	0.13	0.12	0.06	0.10	0.13	0.10
Ash	6.93	14.38	9.20	10.50	12.60	7.82
Other combustible	2.44	4.52	2.51	2.64	2.78	2.88
Total solids	21.72	35.03	27.62	24.14	28.70	18.01
	July	August	September	October	November	December
Calcium	2.24	2.84	3.89	2.43	4.60	3.44
Chlorine	0.58	0.79	1.07	1.16	1.42	1.06
Sulphates	3.20	3.95	5.84	4.52	8.71	7.29
Total dissolved	8.60	13.70	17.01	11.61	21.46	16.02
Total undissolved	15.61	11.76	14.89	8.62	16.68	11.19
Soluble in C.S. ₂	0.17	0.10	0.16	0.13	0.10	0.10
Ash	12.72	7.90	11.76	6.80	13.54	8.33
Other combustible	2.71	3.76	2.97	1.69	3.04	2.78
Total solids	24.25	25.46	31.90	20.23	38.14	27.21

As a result of preliminary discussions during 1951 an inaugural meeting of the Thames-side Advisory Committee for the Abatement of Atmospheric Pollution was held in July 1952, when representatives from the following local authorities were present:-

Dartford Borough Council, Crayford Urban District Council, Northfleet Urban District Council, Swanscombe Urban District Council, Thurrock Urban District Council and Dartford Rural District Council.

The objects of the Committee are:-

(a) The prevention and abatement of atmospheric pollution in the area from time to time covered by the Committee.

(b) The collection consideration and dissemination of information with regard to atmospheric pollution.

(c) The stimulation of action by local authorities, Government departments, industrial and commercial undertakings and factories, and others to bring about the prevention and abatement of atmospheric pollution.

(d) The making of representations with regard to atmospheric pollution to local authorities, Government departments, industrial and commercial undertakings and factories, and others.

(e) To expend monies in connection with any purpose concerning atmospheric pollution and its abatement, prevention or control.

Moveable Dwellings.

The position in the Council's area with regard to moveable dwellings has altered very little during the year under review.

There is still only one licensed site in use, this being sited at Stonehill, Joydens Wood, which is licensed for twenty four chalet type bungalows and upon which are sited in addition, ten trailer type caravans licensed individually and used for residential purposes.

Overcrowding

There have been three complaints only of overcrowding during the year and of these one house only was statutorily overcrowded. No overcrowding has been observed in the inspection of houses for nuisances etc. during the year.

Food and Drugs Act, Etc.

Food Preparation Premises.

Such satisfactory progress was made in previous years by implementing the provisions of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act and byelaw No. 4 of the byelaws relating to the handling, wrapping and delivery of food, that there was little spectacular progress achieved during 1952. To maintain the progress already achieved was however, more difficult than it had been to make progress during the previous years.

During the early years traders in the area felt satisfied that the food handling byelaws would be universally adopted and universally applied and were therefore satisfied to be in the vanguard of progress. The fish mongers who provided shop fronts, refrigerated show cases, or water atomisers, grocers who provided protected shelves and show cases for their bacon and cooked meats etc. finding that such measures are not universally applied even in areas paying lip service with Food Hygiene Guilds are now inclined to feel that they were mis-led and rushed into needless expense.

It may be that the formulation, by professional organisations, of codes of practice of inspection to be observed by the officials responsible for the enforcement of existing food legislation would result in a more uniform and higher standard of administration.

Other Inspections.

Apart from the figures included in the foregoing sections of the report, the following visits were made during the year:-

Fruit Pickers Huts	3
Offensive Trades	3
Public Conveniences at Inns	197
Other Public Conveniences	156
Slipper Baths	44
Stables, Piggeries, etc.	82
Tents, Vans and Sheds	148
Re-inspections and Visits to Works in Progress	2,267
Miscellaneous	518

In all, a total of 11,312 visits or inspections were made during the year.

Public Baths

Public Conveniences and Slipper Baths.

The Corporation have provided and maintain the following, which are under the

administrative control of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Public Conveniences with wash and brush up facilities
and slipper baths for both sexes at Spital Street.

Public Conveniences for both sexes on The Brent.

Public Conveniences for both sexes in Market Street.

The number of persons using the Slipper Baths is given below, together with comparative figures for 1951:-

	1951	1952
Men	13,027	11,999
Boys	470	429
Women	4,186	3,766
Girls	258	267
TOTAL	<u>17,941</u>	<u>16,461</u>

Swimming Baths.

The open-air swimming bath in Burnham Road, which is under the administrative control of the Borough Surveyor, has a continuous heating and chlorination plant; the water being chlorinated so as to give a residual chlorine figure of 0.5 p.p.m.

Samples of the water submitted for examination during the summer were found to be of satisfactory bacteriological quality.

The swimming bath at the Dartford College of Physical Education is open during the summer months for certain school children and samples of the water are also submitted for bacteriological examination.

All samples taken were found to be of satisfactory quality.

Housing Act.

No routine house to house inspections have been carried out during the year and in only one case was a house repaired as the result of a Statutory Notice under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Although the provisions of the Housing Act were not implemented, over 270 houses were repaired as a result of informal notices. Whilst the repairs were in some cases more extensive than would have been considered possible two or three years ago, the houses concerned could not be said to have been made fit even to the standard recommended in the Ministry Manual on unfit houses, published in 1919, as many of the houses repaired were not houses equipped with a well ventilated food store.

It is gratifying to report that during the latter part of the year a start was made on the demolition of the houses in the Heath Street area of the town.

The following table is a copy of a return forwarded to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in connection with the action taken under the Housing and Public Health Acts during the period 1st April, 1952 to 31st December, 1952:-

Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses
ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Part A. - Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1936)			
	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in the period		Number of persons displaced
	Unfit houses	Other houses	
(1) Land coloured "pink" .	8	----	10 adults 2 children
(2) Land coloured "grey" .	----	None	None

Part B. - Houses Not Included in Clearance Areas

	Number of	
	Houses	Persons displaced
DEMOLITION AND CLOSING ORDERS		
(1) <i>Housing Act, 1936.</i>		
(a) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11	1	2 adults
(b) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11 and still in force	5	10 adults 2 children
(c) Parts of buildings closed Section 12	None	None
(2) <i>Housing Act, 1949.</i>		
(a) Closing Orders made under Section 3(1)	None	None
(b) Demolition orders determined and closing Orders substituted under Section 3(2)	None	None
		Number of Houses.
REPAIRS		
INFORMAL ACTION		
(3) Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit during the period as a result of informal action by the Local Authority under the Public Health or Housing Acts		208
ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS		
(4) <i>Public Health Acts</i>		
Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices		
(a) by owners		18
(b) by local authority in default of owners		1
(5) <i>Housing Act, 1936.</i>		
Number of houses made fit after service of formal notices (Sections 9 10 and 16)		
(a) by owners		1
(b) by local authority in default of owners		None

Ice Cream.

Premises used for the sale of Ice Cream

Number of Dealers registered	78
Number of Manufacturers registered	10
Number of samples taken for bacteriological examination	12

Although ten manufacturers were registered, manufacture took place at only two premises both of which used the "hot mix" method predominantly. One restaurant using the "cold mix" method and one industrial canteen also made ice cream during the year. Results of examinations are set out below:-

	Manufactured in district	Manufactured outside district
Grade I	2	1
Grade II	3	1
Grade III	4	0
Grade IV	1	0

Twelve samples from inside the district and three from outside were submitted to the County Analyst for examination. The average fat content and total solids content of the samples of ice cream made inside the district were 5.4 and 23.6 respectively and of ice cream made outside the district 10.3 and 35.0 respectively.

Slaughterhouses

There is no licensed slaughterhouse in the Borough, but the following figures are given in respect of inspections of animals at a large hospital within the Council's area:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	1	7	26	0	123
Number inspected	1	7	26	0	123
All diseases, except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcass condemned	None	None	None	None	None
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	None	1	None	None	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	None	14.3%	None	None	5.8%
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcass condemned	None	None	None	None	None
Carcasses of which some organ was condemned	None	None	None	None	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	None	None	None	None	0.83%

Milk

Licences Etc. - The following are details in connection with licences issued and premises in use in the area:

Number of dairies (excluding dairy farms)	2
Number of registered distributors with premises in the Borough (including 12 distributors selling sterilized milk only)	14
Number of registered distributors with premises outside the Borough (including 2 selling sterilized milk only)	7
Tuberculin Tested Milk Dealers' Licences issued	9
Tuberculin Tested Milk Supplementary licences issued	12
Accredited Milk Supplementary Licences issued	2
Pasteurised Milk Dealers' Licences issued	9
Pasteurised Milk Supplementary Licences issued	12
Sterilized Milk Dealers' Licences issued	13
Sterilized Milk Supplementary licences issued	11

Samples. - During the year, 11 samples of Pasteurised Milk, 12 samples of Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk, 2 samples of Sterilized Milk and 2 samples of Channel Island Pasteurised Milk were taken. In addition 13 samples of Pasteurised Milk, 3 samples of Sterilized Milk and 1 sample of Channel Island Tuberculin Tested Milk submitted to the County Analyst for examination were tested by the Phosphatase and Turbidity tests respectively.

All samples satisfied the prescribed tests.

Inspections.

The following is a table showing the number of inspections made of premises used in connection with the preparation of food and a summary of the defects found and remedied.

Bakehouses	62
Butchers	201
Cafes and Restaurants	540
Dairies	4
Fish Friers	106
Greengrocers	244
Grocers	406
Ice Cream Premises	124
Licensed Premises	205
Other Food Premises	71
Knackers Yards	17
Slaughterhouses	58
Visits in connection with	
(a) Unsound Food	153
(b) Food Poisoning	5
Notices served	169
Notices complied with	170
The following defects were found -	
Sanitary Conveniences in Food Preparation Premises	1
Defective condition of walls and ceilings	11
Dirty condition of walls and ceilings	43
Defective condition of floors	9
Dirty condition of floors	9
Dirty condition of windows	15
Dirty utensils personnel or clothing	20
Inadequate hot water supply	21
Inadequate supply of soap or towels	13
Inadequate protection of food from sources of contamination	14
Animals likely to contaminate food in preparation rooms	3
Inadequate marking of vehicles used for sale of food	3
Miscellaneous defects	140

Food and Drug Sampling.

During the year 127 samples were obtained (23 Formal and 104 Informal). The following table shows the results of the analysis of these samples:-

Article	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Inferior	Adulterated
Almond Flour	2	-	-	-	2
Apples, Albermarle Pippin	-	1	1	-	-
Aspirin, Junior	-	1	1	-	-
Beer, Bitter	-	1	1	-	-
Beer, Burton	-	1	1	-	-
Beer, Mild	-	1	1	-	-
Bicarbonate of Soda	-	1	1	-	-
Biscuits, Sunshine	-	1	-	1	-
Boracic Ointment	-	1	1	-	-
Bread Crust	-	1	-	-	1
Butter	1	-	1	-	-
Butter Drops	-	1	-	-	1
Butter Scotch	-	1	1	-	-
Cake, Rice Mixture	-	1	1	-	-
Cake, Sponge Flour Mixture	-	1	1	-	-
Cake, Scotch Shortbread, sugar sweetened	-	1	1	-	-
Camphorated Oil	-	1	1	-	-
Cheese Spread	-	2	1	-	1
Cheese	1	1	-	1	1
Coconut, Dessicated	-	3	3	-	-
Cherries, Tinned	-	2	2	-	-
Coffee and Chicory Essence	-	2	2	-	-
Cream of Tartar	-	1	1	-	-
Custard Mix	-	1	1	-	-
Curry Powder	-	2	2	-	-
Flour, Self Raising	-	2	2	-	-
Fish Cake	-	1	1	-	-
Fish Paste, Crab	-	2	2	-	-
Fish Paste, Salmon and Lobster ..	-	1	1	-	-
Foam Crystals	-	1	1	-	-
Gelatine	-	2	2	-	-
Glucose with Vitamin D	-	1	1	-	-
Glycerine B.P.	-	1	1	-	-
Ice Cream	1	14	13	1	1
Jam, Apricot	-	1	-	1	-
Jam, Plum	-	2	2	-	-
Jelly, Lemon Table	-	1	1	-	-
Lard	1	-	1	-	-
Lemonade Powder	-	1	1	-	-
Meat Pie	-	3	3	-	-
Milk Pudding, Full Cream	-	1	-	-	1
Milk, Evaporated	-	2	2	-	-
Milk	-	1	1	-	-
Milk, Channel Island Pasteurised ..	-	1	1	-	-
Milk, Pasteurised	-	15	15	-	-
Milk, Sterilized	-	3	3	-	-
Milk, Tuberculin Tested, Jersey ..	-	1	1	-	-
Mincemeat	-	1	1	-	-
Pepper, White	-	2	2	-	-
Rose Hip Syrup	-	1	1	-	-
Sausage Meat, Beef	-	1	1	-	-
Sausage, Beef	4	1	5	-	-
Sausage Meat	1	-	1	-	-
Sausage, Pork	10	-	6	2	2
Sausage Meat, Pork	1	-	1	-	-
Seidlitz Powder	-	1	1	-	-
Sild in Tomato Sauce	-	1	1	-	-
Table Cream	-	1	1	-	-
Tomato Ketchup	-	2	1	1	-
Tomato Sauce	1	2	3	-	-
Vinegar, Malt	-	3	3	-	-
Wine, Non Alcoholic	-	1	1	-	-
Zinc and Castor Oil Cream	-	1	1	-	-
	<u>23</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>

The following are details in connection with the samples in the foregoing table which were reported as either "inferior" or "adulterated":-

- Almond Flour: This commodity had been invoiced by the manufacturer to the vendor as "almond flav" and was found upon analysis to be a mixture of soya and wheat flour, artificially flavoured.
- The vendor, who was new to the food retailing trade was warned and the labelling of the commodity corrected.
- Bread Crust: This was part of a loaf which was submitted for analysis, the purchaser having complained of the presence of what were thought to be mice droppings.
- Examination showed the foreign matter to be dirty dough.
- Butter Drops: The sample reported to be "adulterated" contained only 1% total fat, which was not butter fat. A visit was made with the object of taking a formal sample but it was found that the stocks had been exhausted and no further supplies were obtained.
- Cheese Spread: In the opinion of the Public Analyst, this sample contained an excessive quantity of fat and the matter was taken up with the Ministry of Food by the Public Analyst himself.
- Cheese: This commodity which was sold as "cheese" was found to consist of processed cheese and as a result of representations to the vendors, instructions were issued that it was to be so labelled in future.
- Ice Cream: One sample of ice cream reported as "adulterated" contained 0.6% fat only. This was found to be due to the manufacturer having purchased what he thought to be a superior brand of "cold mix" powder, but which was in fact a "hot mix" powder.
- The sample reported as "inferior" was deficient in fat and milk solids. A subsequent formal sample was reported to be satisfactory.
- Apricot Jam: A sample of apricot jam was found to be deficient in soluble solids. This matter was taken up with the manufacturer and the retailer, and a subsequent formal sample was found to be satisfactory.
- Full Cream Milk Pudding: A tinned full cream milk pudding was found to contain 25.5% water. The pudding was part of a consignment imported from Northern Ireland and the matter was referred to the Ministry of Food in order that representations might be made to the manufacturers.
- Pork Sausage: One sample of pork sausage was found to contain only 41% meat, another sample 57%, one 47% and a fourth contained 130 ppm. sulphite and was reported as "inferior". In the case of the first and third of these samples proceedings were instituted.
- In the first mentioned case, two defendants were fined £20 each and costs amounting to £5 5s. 0d. awarded. In the other case the summons was held to be bad, as the serving authority had not effected service so as to give the defendants fourteen clear days notice of the hearing.
- In the case of the sample with a meat content of 57%, this was one of a succession of unsatisfactory samples taken over a long period, the sausages having been manufactured outside the district by a manufacturer with a considerable output. The matter had previously been reported to the Ministry of Food and was again reported, the result being that samples taken thereafter were found to be satisfactory. A warning was issued in connection with the declaration of preservatives.
- Tomato Ketchup: This informal sample was deficient in tomato solids. A subsequent formal sample was reported to be satisfactory.

Unsound Food

The total quantity of unsound food dealt with during the year was 1 ton, 7 cwt, 3 qrs, 21 lbs, 8 ozs.

Details of the foods surrendered are tabulated below:-

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
CHEESE					
Cheese Spread	-	-	-	-	8
Processed Cheese	-	-	-	15	4
Rationed Cheese	-	-	-	10	-
FISH					
Catfish	-	-	-	7	-
Cod	-	-	-	4	-
Cured Fillet	-	-	2	-	-
Dogfish	-	-	-	14	-
Kippers	-	-	-	14	-
MEAT, POULTRY ETC.					
Bacon	-	-	-	2	8
Beef	-	1	1	19	-
Mutton	-	1	1	21	-
Pork (including offal)	-	-	2	3	12
Veal, Jellied	-	-	-	1	-
Liver	-	-	-	17	-
Beef Sausage	-	-	-	10	8
Pork Sausage	-	1	-	14	8
Turkeys	-	-	2	3	-
Rabbits	-	-	-	4	4
Chickens	-	-	1	12	-
MISCELLANEOUS					
Biscuits - chocolate	-	-	1	3	-
Breakfast Cereal (2 packets)	-	-	-	2	-
Cake Mixture (2 packets)	-	-	-	1	-
Chocolate - 2 bars	-	-	-	-	4
Chocolate - 3 blocks	-	-	3	-	-
Chocolate Spread (5 x 6oz cartons)	-	-	-	1	14
Chutney - 1 jar	-	-	-	-	8
Cocoa	-	-	-	1	4
Cooking Fat	-	-	-	4	4
Dates	-	-	-	8	8
Fish Paste	-	-	-	-	8
Flour, Batter	-	-	-	20	-
Flour, Self Raising	-	-	-	2	-
Lemonade Crystals - 3 bottles	-	-	-	-	12
Margarine	-	-	-	25	-
Milk Powder (skimmed)	-	1	-	11	-
Nescafe - 1 tin	-	-	-	-	4
Oats, Quaker (4 packets)	-	-	-	4	-
Sago	-	-	1	6	-
Split Peas	-	-	-	7	-
Suet	-	-	-	-	8
TINNED GOODS					
Milk 213 tins, Fish 220 tins, Meat 424 tins, Vegetables 427 tins, Fruit 541 tins, Jam 52 tins, Soup 12 tins, Meat Pudding 1 tin, Vienna Sausage 1 tin, Syrup 1 tin, Rice Pudding 1 tin					
	-	18	-	-	10½
TOTAL WEIGHT	1	7	3	21	8½

Sixteen complaints in connection with the condition of food or the handling, wrapping or delivery of food were received during the course of the year. As in some cases the weather or time of year has some bearing upon the matter, the date of the complaint is given in each case. These were as follows:-

- 20/2/52 (1) Sausage - complaint by purchaser that sausages were not fit for food.
- 11/3/52 (2) Complaint that ham was unfit for food.
- 24/3/52 (3) A small piece of glass found in doughnut.
- 17/4/52 (4) Milk delivered in dirty bottle.
- 17/4/52 (5) Meat pies sold in mouldy condition.
- 21/4/52 (6) Cream cake affected with mould growths.
- 27/5/52 (7) Complaint that milk had been sold in dirty bottle.
- 28/5/52 (8) Complaint of ? mouse excreta in bread.
- 4/6/52 (9) Complaint by purchaser that cheese was unfit for human consumption.
- 11/6/52 (10) Complaint of blow-fly eggs on bacon.
- 2/7/52 (11) Complaint of mould growths on wrapped sliced bread.
- 11/7/52 (12) Complaint of maggots in bacon.
- 5/8/52 (13) Complaint of doughy condition of loaf of bread.
- 20/8/52 (14) Complaint re flies on uncovered food in shop window.
- 22/8/52 (15) Complaint of mould growths in apple turnovers.
- 29/8/52 (16) Complaint of mould growths in wrapped sliced bread.

The action taken in connection with these complaints was as follows:-

- (1) Sausage found to be fit for human consumption.
- (2) Arrangements made for the exchange of the ham concerned. Other ham at the shop found to be satisfactory.
- (3) Matter taken up with manufacturers of doughnut, who were unable to offer any explanation and as it was not clear that the glass had not entered the doughnut after sale, no further action was taken.
- (4) Proceedings were instituted by the Local Authority in whose area the milk was bottled. The proceedings were taken for a contravention of Article 26 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949. The case was not proved and was therefore dismissed.
- (5) As this was the first offence by the firm concerned, a warning was issued.
- (6) As this was the first offence by the firm concerned, a warning was issued.
- (7) Upon examination it was found that the bottle was quite clean but appeared dirty due to deep scratches on the external surface of the bottle.
- (8) The Public Analyst reported that the foreign matter was dirty dough due probably to grease from the machine.
- (9) The cheese was inspected and found to be fit for human consumption.
- (10) The shop from which the bacon had been purchased was visited and all bacon and conditions in the shop found to be satisfactory.
- (11) Representations were made to the firm concerned and they said that in their view, and if customers were to open the wrapper immediately the bread was received, no mould growth would take place and that instructions with regard to the opening of the wrapper were to be provided on future supplies. No further action was therefore taken.
- (12) Arrangements were made for the bacon to be exchanged, the shop from which the bacon had been purchased was visited and all bacon on the premises and conditions in the shop were found to be satisfactory.
- (13) The loaf was inspected by the manufacturers, who said that in their view the bread had been cut in the automatic machine too soon after baking, with the result that the cutter blades chewed up the bread and pulled out the gluten.
- (14) The complaint was made by a member of the public. The premises were visited and arrangements made for the satisfactory covering of all food.
It was encouraging to receive this complaint from a member of the public, as it rather indicated that the propaganda in connection with food hygiene by way of articles in the local press and lectures to local organisations had not fallen upon stoney ground.
- (15) The apple turnovers were found to have been delivered in a most unsatisfactory condition. The matter was reported to the Public Health Committee of the Council and a strong warning was issued to the vendors.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The following is a summary of inspections carried out in accordance with the provisions of the above Act:-

(1) INSPECTIONS.

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Notices	Prosecutions
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	27	80	13	None
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	126	370	44	None
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	23	50	10	None
TOTAL	176	500	67	None

(2) CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

No. of cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		Prosecutions
			To H. M. Inspector	By H. M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1)	12	12	Nil	None	Nil
Overcrowding (S. 2)	None	None	None	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature (S. 3)	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation (S. 4)	None	None	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S. 6)	None	None	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)					
(a) Insufficient	None	None	Nil	1	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	66	67	Nil	3	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	None	None	Nil	None	Nil
Other offences against Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	17	17	3	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	96	97	3	4	Nil

Outwork

SECTION 110 AND 111

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers in Aug. List required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of Cases of Default in sending lists to Council	No. of Prosecutions for Failure to supply Lists	No. of Instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel Making etc.	None	None	None	None	None	None
Stuffed Toys	None	None	None	None	None	None
All other scheduled occupations	None	None	None	None	None	None
TOTAL	None	None	None	None	None	None

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Rats and Mice.

Further survey work was carried out during the year but comparatively few infestations were found, and of those found the majority were of a very minor character.

Two maintenance treatments of the sewers were undertaken.

Number of complaints received and dealt with	171
Number of premises treated	224

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

A survey of shops was carried out during the year. Details of the number of inspections made and the Notices served are set out below.

Number of inspections made	260
Notices served	14
Notices complied with	8

Analysis of notices complied with in 1952

Abstracts and notices	3
Sanitary accommodation defective	1
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	2
Inadequate temperature	3
Half day closing offences	-
Offences relating to intervals for meals etc.	1
Inadequate washing facilities	1

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Proceedings were instituted for a contravention of section 3 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in respect of pork sausage deficient in meat content. Fines of £20 were imposed in respect of each of two defendants, who were also ordered to share the payment of £5 5s 0d costs.

Proceedings were instituted in the case of another sample of pork sausage found to be deficient in meat content, but the summons was held to be bad as the serving authority had not effected the service so as to give the defendant fourteen clear days notice of the hearing.

I am Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant.

T. H. IDDISON

Chief Sanitary Inspector.